VIETNAM

June 9 1969 No. 220

NFL SOLUTION ENLISTS WIDESPREAD UNIVERSAL SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY

Page 4

SOUTH VIET NAM PLAE MAY SUCCESSES

- Hundreds of Targets in more than 30 Cities and some 100 Centres of Lesser Importance under Fire,
- 65,000 Adverse Casualties, among them 30,000 GI's and Satellite Troops.
- 3 US Brigades, I Puppet Regiment and 26 Enemy Battalions, 3 Armoured Sub-Regiments and 90 Companies Wiped Out or Decimated.
- 1,100 Military Vehicles (Including 620 Tanks and Armoured Cars) and 250 Artillery Pieces Wrecked, Nearly 600 Aircraft Destroyed or Shot Down, 65 War Vessels Sunk or Burnt.

JUNE 2 COMMUNIQUE OF THE PLAF COMMAND

THIS communiqué, released by Gisi Phong Press Agency, tives a striking picture of the situation in South Viet Nam in May which was marked by the new wave of widespread offensives let off since the night of May 11.

The targets and a ratack that night included 57 key based of enemy units from regiment size upwards, among them the HQ's of two army corps, the HQ' of the Ranger joint forces, the puppet Police General Directorate, the HQ of the Kanger of the HQ of the Cs. divisions, one division of Pak Jung HI mercenaries and 6 puppet divisions.

The communication and promotions raids on at airfields

mercenaries and o pupper divisions.

The communiqué also mentions raids on 41 airfields including South Viet Nam's most important ones such as Tan Sou Nhut, Bien Hoa, De Nang, Chu Lai, etc..., and on 25 logistic compounds such as Long Binh, Can Ranh, Cus Viet, etc... Key land und water ways were sealed of the community of the c

The 65,000 enemy losses in personnel consisted of U.S.puppet regular troops, local tyrants, saslous agents of the
enemy and members of "pacification" teams. Adverse
losses in materials were also very serious. These figures
made of May one of the most truitful months in the drive
of sustained offensives and simultaneous uprisings launched
more than a year ago. more than a year ago.

of sustained oftensive's and simultaneous uprisings function more than a year ago.

Analysing the significance of the successes already obtained, the communique first of all stresses that these achievements of the success of the su

Schoolly, the communique throws a strong light on the sad plight of the enemy driven still more deeply into a blind alley by the PLAF's May actions.



South Viet Nam: Supplies sent to the front by sampans.

Viet Nam People's Fundamental National Rights

THE NEL has put forth the principles and main content of an overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem. This plan forms a comprehensive integral whole.

Its overriding and underlying principle is its first point which says,
"To respect the Victnamese people's
fundamental national rights, i.e.
independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial in egrity, as recognized by 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet

legitimate demand of the sVictnames people which conforms to the tablished ethics of the nations the common interests of world

Through over 1,000 years national construction and fighting against aggression, the Victnamese people have shed much blood for national independence and sovereign ty in the whole country. Since the successful August Revolution (1945-Ed.) and the victorious resistance successini August Revolution (1945-Ed.) and the victorious resistance war against the French colonialists, the Victomuses people have cons-tantly been upholding the glorious banner of an independent and sover-eign Vict Nam and bearing out this truth " Viet Num is one, the Viet-

The Vietnamese people would have concluded their struggle for independ-ence, sovereignty, reunification and territorial integrity soon after these victories had been won, if it had not victories had been won, if it had not been for the U.S. imperialists who have been stubbornly pursuing their aggression against South Vict Nam and obdurately maintaining the

Having no conflict whatsoever of national interests with the American people, the Victnamese people are determined to fight the U.S. imper-ialists precisely to save their

on Viet Nam (June 5, 1969)

THE U.S. government's refusal to give a serious response to the NFL ten-point overall

the NFL ten-point overail solution was severely condemned by the DRVN representative, Ambassalor Ha Van Lau, and by Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, deputy chief of the NFL delegation, at the 20th plenary session of the Paris Con-

Mr. Ha Van Lau stressed that

Mr. Nixon actually persisted in keeping the so-called commitments of the United States to South Viet

Nam and in reserving the right to

act as an international gendarme and to interfere illegally in other nations' internal affairs; his " ca-

lendar" for "mutual troop with-drawal" was only aimed at pro-longing the military occupation of South Viet Nam by U.S. troops and gaining time for the consolida-

tion of the puppet army, the weakening and wiping out of people's liberation armed forces and

the stamping out of the patriotic movement in South Viet Nam. The DRVN envoy demanded that the United States drop its absurd "mutual troop withdrawal" theory

20th Plenary Session of Paris Conference

To Prolong This War Will Bring No Good

to the American People and President

Nixon Himself - Says Mr. HA VAN LAU

country, defend themselves, and exercise to the full their fundamental national rights.

(... For nearly three weeks now. progressive opinion in the world including that in the United States have been giving a warm reception to the overall solution of the NFL. Many U.S. congressmen of both the Senate and House and influential political circles in the United States also made clear their appreciation of it as basis for negotia

But U.S. President Nixon keeps beating about the bush, thus be-traying his scheme to continue the traying his scheme to continue the policy of aggression by maintaining the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique and "de-Americanizing" the war. He has been deliberately avoiding mentioning the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights as solemily recognized by the 1944 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. In defining of testific recognized by the 1944 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. In defiance of justice, progressive public opinion in the world and the American people's will, he has put forth an 8-point program containing unreasonable principles tha ciple of "mutual troop with drawal" which requires that the so called "non-South Vietnames forces" also "withdraw" from forces, also withdraw from South Viet Nam just like U.S. troops and troops of the other foreign countries of the U.S. camp; the principle of dealing with ternal affairs of the South namese people (such as the holding of general elections and the decision on the political regime of South Viet Nam) or of the people of Viet Nam as a whole (such as the rela-tions between the two zones and the reunification of the country) exactly as if one has to deal with international affairs to be settled under international supervision. In

Denouncing the U.S. acts of war intensification in both zones, especially the air bombing on May 14.

16, 17 and 18 which caused heavy losses in human lives and property to the civilians in North Viet Nam,

the DRVN delegate said that the Victnamese people were determined not to let the U.S. free to put into

effect its aggressive schemes with impunity. He highlighted the heavy setbacks sustained by the U.S. in

its war of aggression in Vict Nam and quoted many American senators as saying that to prolong this war

would bring no good to the American people and President Nixon himself.

ed, "If Mr. Nixon really wants to discharge his responsibilities towards his country, there is but one way:

to take into earnest consideration the NFL ten points, and come to terms with other parties concerned and conclude, on the basis of those

ten points, accords on problems mentioned in the NFL document

only in so doing can he help end

(Continued page 71

Ambassador Ha Van Lau conclud-

a word, these are principles put forward by U.S. imperialism which refuses to give up its scheme to enslave other nations, to prolong the partition of Viet Nam and turn the partition of viet Nam and this South Viet Nam into an American new-type colony. Such principles blur the line between the people of a same country and the foreigners, and between the act of aggression and land-grabbing and the act of self-defence and national salvation. The Vietnamese people are resolved to smash these extremely unjust principles.

> NHAN DAN (The Peoble) May 20, 1960

The Problem of Troop Withdrawal

NPOUNDING in equivocal terms the" mutual troop withdrawal theory, Nixon argued that "a theory, Nixon argued that "as soon as agreement can be reached, all non-South Vietnamese forces would begin withdrawals from South Viet Nam ". To glid the pill, Mr. Nixon set a 12-month dateline for the withdrawal of a certain portion of U.S. and "allied," troops and envisaged what should be lone after that, and finally how to wind up

In inventing the "other non-South Vietnamese forces" notion, the U.S Victnamese forces "notion, the U.S. President wanted to induce public opinion into regarding these "other forces" as a kind of foreign troops in South Viet Nam like U.S., Pak Jung Hi, Thai, Australian and Filipino troops, for example. But how can he obscure the fact that "Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese nation is one "? How can he garble the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which recognize the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Vict

In South Viet Nam at present, U.S. troops and troops of U.S. satel-lites are foreign troops that have

the war, they must get out, without any condition whatsoever. The armed forces which resist them are those forces which resist them are those of the Victuanese people fighting on their own soil to defend their own Fatherland, exercising the sacred right to self-defence of any nation. Victuanese armed forces have never occupied any place in Texas, Florida or any other state of the U.S. So, why should they withdraw any-where? The question of the Victnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam is an internal affair of Viet Nam. The Vietnamese parties con-cerned will settle this question between themselves. Nixon has no valid reason at all to use the settle valid reason at all to use the settle-ment of this issue as a condition for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and troops of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp from

Such a move is essentially only a trick to drag on the deadlock of the Paris Conference, and prolong the U.S. war of aggression to gain time for

NHAN DAN (The People)

The South Vietnamese People's Right to Self-Determination

THE NFL has always closely linked the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determi-nation—and the problem of with-drawal from South Viet Nam of all U.S and satellite troops as well-to the respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights.

(...) In the historical and social (...) In the historical and social context of South Viet Nam, the solution proposed by the NFL regarding the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese is completely sound. It is a truthful reflection of the aspiration of popular masses and a guarantee for the legitimate interests of all social legitimate interests of all social strata, political forces and all individuals who have been striving to integrate themselves into the great national union bloc to struggle for independence, freedom, honour and happiness. Only free and democratic general elections to be belt after the ending of the U.S war of aggression and the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all troops of the U.S and of countries in the American camp, can insure the observance of principle stipulating that "the South Vietnamese people must be left free to settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference". Only such elections can lead to the establishment of a constituent Assembly, the elaboration of a constitution and the formation of a coalition government resulting from negotiations, on the basis of equality, democracy and mutual respect, between political forces representing all walks of life and political tendencies in South Viet Nam, including those individuals who have laid to live abroad for political reasons - in short, all these who are for peace, independence and neutrality.

(...) The Nixon clique and the Thiese Ky-Haong triumwirate are the only people who object to the NFL plan and the principle of the South Vietnamese people's freedom to settle themselves their own affairs without foreign intervention, To pursue their aggressive policy in South Viet Nan, Nixon and to, are shirking the withdrawal of U.S. and "allied" troops from South Viet "allied" troops from South Viet Nam issue as it has been raised by the NFL. At the same time, they are sticking to the fire-eating traitors in Saigon in an attempt to block the formation of a provisional coalition government whose task it is to organize free and democratic general elections in South Viet Nam, so that the South Vietnamese people can exercise their right to self de-

completely ignore the question of general elections and of self-determination, Nixon in his (May 1, speech and 8-point program deal with them in ambiguous terms and in South Viet Nam and in a way which would provide the Saigon puppet administration with all guarantees to freely severcise in

(...) In clinging blindly to the Thieu-Ky-Huong gang, in the hope of "de-Americanizing" the war and preventing the South Vietnamese people from enjoying their right to self-determination, the United States will be sucked in by the same whirlpool as its agents.

> NHAN DAN (The People) June 6, 19bu VIET NAM COURIER

DRVN FORESTRY DEPARTMENT'S SHARE IN THE DEFEAT OF U.S. WAR OF DESTRUCTION

have been reclaimed. In the

plains, the lines of wind-

breaking trees crisscrossing the fields have helped boost

paddy yield up to 5 tons per hectare a year. In the Mid-

hectare a year. In the Mid-lands and the Highlands new

forests have covered the bald hills with green vegetation

or restored such specialities as cinnamon in Yen Bai and Thanh Hoa, anisced in Lang

Thanh Hoa, anlaced in Long Son, amore in Phu (Tho. Tree-planting technique has also been on the up-grade, asplings has reached up to Ro-go per cent. Hundreds of timber stations and over half of agricultural co-ops have engaged in tree-planting. They emula-te with each other in achie-reoutred by the forestry

ving the four "standards'

department, namely a plan, a nursery, an ad-hoc team

and a pledge to efficiently

tend the trees. In 1967, the

teams went up 30 per cent as compared with 1905 and that of nurseries 77 per cent.

Afforestation has become

Forest protection has also forged ahead thanks to tireless and far-reaching agitation work. Forest fires.

agitation work. Forest fires, nomadic practices, land-clearing by burning and de-fective forest exploitation have markedly decreased. The area of better kept forests

UNDER the colonial regi-

done on a private basis. Today the forests and their products have become com-

mon property of the entire people and are managed by the State. All forestry work

is handled by State bodies

and co-operatives under the direction of forestry services

me the exploitation of

has been increas

EXPLOITATION

with 1961.

stirring mass movement.

NGUYEN TAO Head of the Forestry Department

PORFETS AND PORFETRY IN NORTH VIET NAM

WOODLAND area makes up three - fourths - of North Viet Nam total area. These tropical and sub-tropical forests abound in resources, "grow fast and supply many kinds of valuable timber and rare products as well as many priceless species of birds and beasts. According to data from prellminary surveys, in the DRVN forests, there are nearly 12,000 species coming under 200 families. There are about 1,000 varieties of forest produce : me-dicinal plants, textiles plants, oleaginous, aromatic. oleaginous, aromatic, resi-nous, tan-yielding, dye-pro-ducing, trees, rattan, mush-rooms, spices... Birds belong to about 1,000 and beasts 300 species.

Apart from its major role as a source of forest products and a centre of scientific and cultural research, they play tion of agricultural produc-tion against typhoons, floods, drought, soil erosion, shifting sands as well as in the stabilization of the weather and in national defence.

Under the feudal rule and particularly under the French colonial rule, far from being protected and developed, they were ruthlessly exploited and devastated. Millions of hectares were turned into barren hills, thè land ruined by soil erosion and frequent natural calamities and many varieties of birds and beasts varieties of birds and beasts were extinct. Moreovers, vast tracts of forests were impo-verished by the practice of land-clearing by burning of the highlanders.

Thus it was from a poor legacy that we began to build socialist forestry after our victory over the French colonialist aggressors.

During the first ten years (1054-1054) of socialization of forest exploitation, sub-stantial progress in the branch was achieved which was an bilitation as well as to the bilitation as well as to the consolidation of national defence and improvement of the people's living standard. Then, over the past four years, despite the U.S. escathe North, our lation to the North, our forestry department work has been expanding, meeting most of the urgent needs of production and the fighting, while preparing for long-term

AFFORESTATION AND FOREST PROTECTION

November 1959, Presia "tree-planting Tet", this appeal which was warmly responded to is a landmark in the afforestation drive in North Viet Nam. In the

from the centre down to the grass roots. The volume of first tree-planting Tet (1960) the number of saplings used increased six times over the 1959 figure. Since then, the average annual rise has been 20 per cent. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of bare hills and sand duner land At first the trees were along the roads, but now they are concentrated to serve definite and greater purposes. From Mong Cai to Vinh Linh the 1,000 km-long coast-line has been provided plied. In 1066 with a screen of casuaring trees and mongroves to pro-tect it against storms, sands and salted water and consequently tens of thousands of hectares of land laid waste

timber exploited rises ve after year, satisfying roughly urgent and growing requi-rements of the resistance against U.S. aggression and the building of socialism. Regarding timber exploita-tion alone, the percentage of 1964 was 228.9% as compared with 1955. The average annual growth was 11.6 per cent. Since 1965, despite a fierce war, forest exploitation has been maintained and local needs adequately supcompared with 1964 -- the peak-year

of the provinces rose by 18.4 per cent in timber, 17.8 per cent in male bamboo and 9.5 per cent in female bamboo. The output of firewood during the war doubled as compared with peace years. That is not to mention the timber, bambes, firewood produced on top of the plan to meet the present requirements of national de-fence and communications and transport.

To help the exploitation of forest produce, thousands of kilometres of road have been built or improved. Transport workers by road or by water goods. Rudimentary means such as chisels, buffalo sleigh have been replaced by improved or mechanized ones

Developed processing of forest products has helped correct the imbalance bet-ween exploitation and proween exploitation and pro-cessing and satisfies a great part of the requirements of combat, production and people's living conditions. Other aspects of the work such as forest survey, scien-

capital construction, framing of forestry technicians and pushed ahead, in line with the present tempo of deve-lopment of production and the luture requirements of

N spite of the enemy's war of destruction, the forestry department has thus kept developing and doing i's important share in the resistance against U.S. aggression, and in the build ing of socialism in North Viet Nam.

When thinking of the dere bet and backward legacy of forests and forestry we have inherited from the old." regime and the enormo imperialists' war of destruc tion in North Viet Nam. w. fulfilling the norms of the State plan and satisfying the considerable requirements of agriculture, national defence, communications and traspor



News in Brief

. The DRVN Prime Minis ter has decided to entrust the Viet Nam Social Sciences Commission with the prepara tion of three books, in colla-boration with the Ministries of Culture, of Higher and Vocational Education, of Education, the Viet Nam Na-tional Scientific and Technical Commission and the Viet Nau Writers and Artists' Union

- History of Vict Nam, - Vietnamese Grammar.

every passing year: in 190, nine times and in 190; fifteen times as compared - Dictionary of standard PROCESSING OF FOREST

e On the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's 70th birthday, the Viet Nam Writers and Artists' Union and the Theatrical Workers' Association observed a Songh Week". Hundreds of artistes from various theatres and folk song and dance in-sembles gave performances for seven successive nights at the Hanoi Municipal Theatre.

. The Viet Nam Physio-

founded at a Conference held in Hanoi recently with the representatives of researchers and lecturers in physiology at North Viet Nam colleges and scientific institutes.

• On the occasion of In-ternational Children's Day (June lat) an exhibition of drawings selected from entries of the annual drawing com-petition of North Vietnamese hildren was opened in Hanor On display were thousands of works by 150 children. • President Mo thi Minh has praised 115 school teach-ers for their devoted efforts in the 1967-1968 school-year, the third year of struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation. The number of teachers commended by President Ho Chi Minh this year in 15 per

cent higher than in the 190 1907 school-year. President Ho Chi Minh has also lauded the all-round merits of 86s pupils in various genera education schools. The the pick of 2.5 million child-ren who have been awarded the title of "Good Nephews (or Nieces) of Uncle Ho"

(Continued page 7)

NORTH VIET NAM

On June 2 and 5, 1989, a pilotless spy plane and a Phantom D4 fighter-bomber were downed respectively over Haiphong and in Quang Binh province. Total of U.S. planes lost in North Vict Nam since August 5, 1964;

3,294

VIET NAM COURIER

NFL SOLUTION ENLISTS WIDESPREAD UNIVERSAL SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY

THE important document on the principles and Together with the socialist countries, the international communist movement has on the 'principles and main content of 'the overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem': put forth by, the South Viet Nam Autional Front for Liberation to help restore enlisting warm symposty and support from broad sections of the world authie. The Front's ten also come out strong for NFL. The statement of the Political and Diplomatic Committee of the Japanese Commutee or the Japanese Communist Party said: "The SVNNFI, proposal is the only realistic basis for ending the Viet Nam war. If the US rejects it, it will only worsen its isolation". William public. The Front's ten points have been one of the sen its isolation. William Kashtan, Secretary General of the Canadian Communist Party, declared for the rea-sonable proposal of the Vict-namese people and condem-ned the obdurate attitude lopics most botly commented in the past three weeks by people of various counto step up the international drive to win backing for the Victnamese people's just struggle against the U.S. ned the obdurate attitude of the Nixon administration. aggressors. FIGHE Laotian and Khmer

peoples, close neigh-bours and comrades-in-

people, also have voiced va-luable sympathy and support

to the to-point overall solu-

tion of the NFL. In his mes-

sage to President Nguyen Hun Tho, Samdech Norodom

Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State, said: "On behalf of the Sangkum Reastr Niyum

(People's Socialist Communi-

THE brotherly socialist countries which have always given an active support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, have warmly hailed, and gone solid for the overall gone solid for the overall solution of the National Front for Liberation. Fol-lowing the speeches by N.V. Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSE in his visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mongolia, full of wholehearted support for the Nil, overall solution, M.A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau and Secre-tary of the Central Comof the Communist Party of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, also declared that the Cen-tral Committee of the CPSU highly valued this important political document of the South Viet Nam NFL a a realistic and reasonable basis for a political solution to the South Viet Nam problem and to help restore

The Party and State leaders of the other fraternal countries also attached great importance to, and showed unqualified backing for, the to point soluthusiastic words, Yumjagiin Tsedenbal, Władysław Gomulka, Willi Stoph, Jeno Fock Gyula Kallai, Ion Gheorge Maurer and many others un animously stressed that it clearly demonstrated the just position, goodwill and serious attitude of the NFL and editical solution to South Viet Nam problem The Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic has stated its hear-felt welcome to the import ant and far reaching initia ive of the South Viet Nam NFL. The Cuban Foreign Ministry pointed out that the people and the Revolu-tionary Government fully supported the 10-point soluof the South Viet Nam NF1.. The joint statement between the Soviet Union and the DPRK and the Soand the DFRR and the So-viet-Mongolia joint commu-nique pronounced in favour of the sensible position of the NFL as expounded in its overall solution.

In many other socialist countries like Hungary and Bulgaria the people held meetings to endorse the NFT.

ty Party) and the Khmer people rallied around it, I wish to assure you of our full support to this ten-point political programme the only reasonable programme for the return of peace in South Viet Nam".

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, wrote in his message: "On behalf of the Laotian people and the Cen-tral Committee of the Laotian trai Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and in my own name, I warmly hall the principles and main content of the overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem put forward by the South Viet Nam NFL as an important imitiative.". For the Laotian patriotic neutralist forces, Khanisouk Keola sent a message of support to Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho.

Houari Boumedienne, Prelent of the National Ke Intionary Council of Algeria, and government leaders of many other nationalist coun-tries standing together with the Victnamese people on the same front against imperial-ism and colonialism, have greeted the NFL overall solution as a judicious political plan for the settlement of the

THE International conference on Viet Nam held in Stockholm from May 16 to 18 with the attendance ty one international organizations and over fifty countries. accorded an enthusiastic re-ception to the to-point pro-posal. It called on the peoples and governments of various countries to support it and demanded that the US withdraw all its troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Fam without any conditions. The Conference also approved practical mea-sures to step up the world sures to step up the world people's movement to sup-port and assist the Viet-namese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till com-plete victory.

The people in many coun-

ries, especially in France and Japan, have also expres-sed their sympathy with, and support for, the NFL offer. The press and in-

formation centres of many countries including capitalist countries, have published it with favourable comments on the NFL righteousne goodwill and carnestness.

In the United States itself, progressive public opi-nion sets great store by, and concurs with, the NII. blueprint. Senator Mike Mans print. Senator Mike Mans-field, Democratic majority leader in the Senate, said that it "might provide a good basis for ending the stalemate in the Pacis peace talks". Senator Jacob K. Iavits. Rebublican, saw in "an opportunity for the Administration to begin seri-ous talks to end the war in

THE overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL and the overwhelming suffrage it has earned from broad sections of public opinion has made the U.S. Government's confusion wor-Government's confusion wor-se confounded. The May 14 speech of Nixon was a passive counter - move. Both this speech and the so-called "eight-point programme" of

Vietnamese people their fun-damental national rights and right to self-determination and persisted in the shourd

The International Conference on Vict Nam in Stoc kholm made it clear that President Nixon is nuing the disastrous bankrupt policies of Lyndon Johnson, and his approach contem-plates a prolongation of the war in disregard of world

Though U.S. imperialists have met with serious setbacks they still refuse to draw the necessary lesson. The Nixon administration, under the pressure of progressive opinion in the United States, has had to give assurion in the United ances of its intention to end the war but in fact, remains very stubborn and aggressive. It continues to step up its military oper ations and commit barbarou crimes against the South Vietnamese people. It still refuses to withdraw U.S. troops from South Viet Nam

Huong puppet administration as a tool to force neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam.

overali solution of the NFL opens an evenue to the honourable withdrawal of the U.S. from its aggressive dirty war in South Vict Nam. The Nixon administration's opposition to it has bares its obdurate and aggressive nature before U.S. and world public opinion, and provoked ever stronger dissent from progressives in the United States and the world.

THE Vietnameso resistance to U.S. aggression for national salva-tion has glowing justice on its side. Their position is its side. Their position is unimpeachable, sensible and reasonable. Their fight and line enjoy deep sympathy and firm support from the world's peoples and U.S. progressives. This constitutes a strong encouragement feer her arduous but very glorious fielt.

We sincerely thank the world's peoples for their extremely valuable backing.

"STOP! Your papers?".

In front of the police check-point a crowd instantly swelled and provohed a traffic snart. Drivers were houlking their horns, the people protesting vehemically, and the nerous policiamen swearing and cursium.

why all these checks and controls?", an elderly lady asked the police, somewhat mischievously. "Everybody is saying that peace is near".

going on in Saigon these last few weeks, where in the words of a foreign correspondent, "politics has taken to the streets". The overall solution put forward by Mr. Tran Bun Kiem in Paris has been heatedly discussed in both humble cottages and plush drawing rooms. in the lobbies of "Parliament". police stations, and even on the sidewalks. Newspapers get record sales. Radio Liber-ation and The Voice of Viet

"Yes, one only needs to look at the respective attitudes of the two parties", the professor medded vigorous approval.

The NFL is confident and unruffled On the American side, it's a complete snafe.

Nixon and his hawks are in dire straits. Repatriation of the Gls and a coalition government: could they turn this down without dropping their

The journalists, in unison with their lowign confreres

The Temperature Is Rising in Saigon

"You bet, Ma'am", said one man, "But you know what one bigwigs are doing? just shuffling, yes, shuffling, Ma'am".

This rather candid remark from a servant of the regime made two women workers smile and wink knowingly at each other

In fact the above scene is of what has been

"We can't trust the papers here", said a college pro-fessor." They're all gagged. We should have the full lest of the NFL."

At bus stations, people do not hositate to discuss the subject even with strangers.

It's now or never " said one man to his weighbour in a long queue. "There can be no other solution. Let the Yanks get out and we'll settle things among us. l'ietnamese"

things among us. Vietwamese".

In the calls: rumour has it
that panie-stricken Neuven
Van Thieu had hastily
summoned his confederate
Ky, Hoong and Law on the
night of May 8, that their
secret overling had latted until
the confederate
and the conf of action, for no one knew hou Imericans would react Whether true or false, the story is a significant one.

There is no denving it ". politician whispered into ear of a colleague, " the NFL is winning the war. It demands are all the more reasonable".

"That's what precisely will be the rain of us?" came the answer, " We can't reject them without incurring popular wrath. We are in a damned fix and the Americans too. Now it's easy to understand all that Nixon nonsensa

The students obesity braise the NFL's ten points. In a get-together at a professor's home, a law student made no

" The NFL has floured the Yanks, Its fluwless logic makes Nizon's speech sound pitifully wobbly".

Together with their U.S.

masters' criminal acts, the puppet administration sen-tenced professor Le Doan Kim on the charge of calling

for a genuinely neutralist go-vernment, closed down the Ngay Moi and Tan Dan

denounced the rottenness of the Thieu-Ky-Huong regime, the May 22 issue of the U.S.

the May 22 issue of the U.S. paper Time because of its article about a "transitory government" and served a warning on the Cong Luan daily for having reprinted

Time's article on the possi-

bility to form a provisional government in South Viet

Nam. The puppet police

mounted numerous round-ups in Saigon -- Cholon against pro-gressives favouring independ-

ence, democracy, peace and

ies because the latter had

you's sheech is tay renm being tavourably reserved in Saigon. The man in the street can see through American dublicity that the wind is blowing in another direction, are verying easind and getting ready to

Inscouragement spreads even to senior officers. One, who thunders: "If the GIs go home, we've done for. This modernisation of the Reputilican truly is just tommyrot With all their ultramoder component, have the .tmcricans been able to check the advance of the NFL With their formidable defence disposition have they loom able to mak Saigon and even the Independ ruce Palace immune from NFL foundings? If they go. we're down and out!"

Ind. of NET artillery vaid while inspiring the people with much enthusiasm, have cut the combs of the whole-hoggers and the swashbucklers. "Cim-lian defence " cadres look crestfallen and try to sneak out of the pisture. An old woman of Khanh Hoi asked a member of a people's self-

defence corps : "Il'hen will our people

"They have come", said the young man.

"What? "said the woman bewildered. "Where are they?" " Eh?

"Yes, every Saignnese is a fighter, One day, when all of them set their shoulders to the wheel, we'll push the Yanks out into the sen Don't you

June 2 Communiqué of the PLAF Command (Continued from page 1)

Militarily, the U.S. puppets were under PLAF encirclement and under the constant threat of the patriots violent attacks. Their defence system was critically uppet on the Saigon front, U.S. troops had to withdraw into the inner defence perimeter; in the central sector, puppet troops were redeployed in haste to cope with the onallengths of the patriots in the Western Highlands, while U.S. paratroops and marines were drawn towards, and pinned down in, the hilly areas west of Hue, Isatly, a real flurry God place among puppet troops in the Mckong Dolla under the timpact of the PLAF onsets in mary provinces.

The cities remained less secure for the enemy because the cities remained tess secure for the enemy because of the activities of self-defence squads, while the "Vietnamization" of the way was heading for bankruptcy because of the devastating blows dealt at the Americans and their puppets. The communique mentioned the enemy divisions hardest hit in May: First Air Cavalry, "Interfact, Issue Missions hardest hit has May: First Air Cavalry, "Interfact, Issue Missioner for the Americans, and the 18th and 25th (Seigen Front), the 7th (Niekong delta), the 2nd (Quang Ngai sector), and the paratroop division of, the general reserve, for the

Finally, May saw new setbacks of the "accelerated pa-cation" programme in many areas."

Politically, according to the communiqué, there was an aggravation of the differences within various pupper factions and groups, irredutable evidence of this being the recent failure of Nguyen Van Thieu to form a political party, with a somewhat decent face. An atagonisms also developed between the U.S. imperialists and their hangmen in Saigon, and in the satellite countries and even among runs groups, and the stellar countries and even among runs of the withdrawal U.S. Groups from Verl Nam have become pressing the development of the same o

THE communiqué then lists the insoluble dilemmas inherent in the objectives pursued by the Americans in South Viet Nam, dilemmas which spell out the criminal obduracy of the Nixon administration and which doom U.S. meo-colonialism in South Viet Nam to total failure:

- The U.S. wants to limit its losses while prolonging It wants to secure a position of strength while its

troops are obviously in a position of weakness . It wants to get out of the Viet Nam quagmire rapidly while

pursuing with obstinacy the mirage of a position of strength. ... It wants to shift the war burden, unbearable for the

U.S. forces, onto the back of the puppet troops in a state of full deliquescence, both moral and organisational. - It wants to extricate itself from its state of passivity while the initiative is firmly in the hands of the PLAF.

The communiqué concludes by calling on the South Viet Nam armed forces and people to press their attack on the en-my whose will of aggression has shaken, to strike at both the C.S. and the puppet troops, inflict still more serious losses on them in manpower as well as in war means, hit tostes of them in manpower as wen as in war means, nit at their key bases and organs, smash the "accelerated pacification" programme and impel forward popular uprisings, cut off important enemy communication lines and, while fighting, build the revolutionary forces so as to gain ever

N the occasion of the publication of the communique on the PLAF May successes, the Hanoi daily Nhau Dau, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, carried an editorial entitled "May, a greatly successful

The article brings out in relief the following points:

1. The May achievements demonstrate that the PLAF are apable of mounting continual offensives and have a vast striking force.

2. They give an eloquent proof of the development of people's war in all respects in South Viet Nam, marking a new step forward particularly in the application of very varied and highly effective tactics.

The U.S. defensive "hold-and-clear" and "defence in depth" strategies have experienced a new setback, and so has the "Victnamization" of the war pursued by

Nhan Dan's editorial then describes the following aspects

The Americans are unable to parry the stinging blows struck at their screet points in Viet Nam.

2. The losses in men are alarmingly high for the U.S. imperialists, while everything indicates that they will only increase everyday.

3. The enemy combat gear is getting more passive and

4. The situation on the battlefield further highlights the insurmountable deadlock and contradictions in both strategy and tactics which the U.S. and puppers are facing.

The article concludes by reassuring the South Vietnamese people of the indefectible support of their Northern com-patriots who, more than ever, are determined to provide every necessary assistance to the patriotic struggle in the South and to carry on socialist construction in the North.

US Crimes Against Vietnamese People in May 1969

N May 1969 the Nixon administration continued to intensify the war of o intensity the war of aggression in South Viet Nam, to infringe upon the DRVN's sovereignty and threaten her security, consitting more abominable trimes against the Victnastese

I - SOUTH VIET NAME

THE U.S. imperialists ant in an additional 1,000 men, launched mrny battalion-sized operations against the population in an effort to carry out Nixon's order as Melvin Laird had openly declared, on May 25, 1969 in an interview with AP: "It has always been our goal to keep the maximun pressure on the enemy... These continue to be the

instructions" to the field

On May 29 alone, morthan 50 actions were mount-ed in which the raiders set fire to, and loot, villages and fired at random on the population despite the NFL-announced 48-hour truce on the occasion of Buddha's

In an effort to "de-Amer-icanize" or "Vietnamize" the war, they sped up the equiping of the pupper army with a helicopter squadron (UH: type) to support its terrerist operations, they also planned to increase the amount of armoured cars of the puppet army to 1,600 vehicles and to double the puppet artillery battalions. On May 28, 1969 Nixon asked Congress to raise the foreign and fund to 2,500 million dollars-goo million more than in 1968-of which 440 million would be alloca-ted to the Saigon puppet

Mrs Nguyen Thi Ut, a

mother of from Cu Chi

gon, victim of US na-

30 hm north-

B.52s were sent on indiscriminate bombing missions round the clock, dropping 200 and 400 kg bombs on popula-ted areas adjoining town and townships, including the outskirts of Saigon. Within a mere 12 hours of May 9, 1969 B52s raised 4,500 tons of ex-B52n rained 4,500 tons of ex-plosive on Binh Duong, Phuoc Long, Kontum and Quang Ngai provinces. Raids by other types of planes had also been stepped up. On May 15, 1950, 10 sorties of B32s, 528 sorties of fighters and nearly 5,500 sorties of helicopters were made to supply cover to their military operations concentrated mainly in the Tam Ky Da Nang

II - NORTH VIET NAM

US planes still openly in-tensified their recon-naissance missions over the DRVN territory over the DRVN territory: 1300 sorties of manned or robot recon planes had been flown in 800 missions in the air space of almost all the DRVN provinces (half 30 many again as in April), including Hanoi city and Hazphong.

U.S planes of F4, F105, A3] and A. D6 types continued bombings and strafings of po-pulation centres from Vinh Linh to Nghe An.

In Nghe An. on May 18, numerous U.S. planes fired 8, rounds of 200 mm shells, and released a series of blast bombs on Noong De village in Ky Son district.

(Continued bace 7)

DRVN GOVERNMENT RECOGNISES SUDAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COVERNMENT

A note was sent on May 4 by Premier Pham Van Dong to Premier Babakr Awadallah of the Democratic Republic of Sudan notifying the latter of the DRVN government's decision to recognize the government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

STAY THE CRIMINAL HANDS of the US Imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi Clique!

A part of their scheme for intensified repression and massacre of South Korean patriots fight-ing for national independthe American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have recently con-demned to death Kim Djong Tai, Chairman of the Scoul Committee of the United Revolutionary Party and a well-known journalist in South Korea, and have victimized his companions-in-arms. These illegal and savage acts are an impordent challenge to the entire Korean people as well as tice-loving people in the

The Nhan Han daily, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, carried the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. The article pointed out:
"The American imperialists cannot intimidate the South Korean people nor stom

the popular movement for national rights, vital econo-mic interest and democracy and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. crackdown may be, the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique will not escape defeat, and will only fan up the hatred of the South Korean people."

The Viet Nam - Korea Friendship Association has sent to the Korea-Viet Nam Friendship Society a telegram calling for American imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique's can cellation of the sentence passed on Kim Djong Tai

Bad Godesbergers (West Germany) demonstrated on Jan. 10, 1060

in front of the U.S. consulate against the Viet Nam was

it also expressed the firm conviction that with their indomitable tradition N spite of repression by the U.S. military command, protest against US aggres-sion in Viet Nam continues of struggle, the Korean people as a whole will of struggle, the Korean people as a whole will finally carry the day in their struggle against the American imperialists and their Seoul lackeys and for to spread in the U.S. army reports from the U.S. said. Anti-war leaflets, papers and bulletins were distributed among US soldiers. The secret



Develops in Free Areas Economy

N a recent report, Sanan Southichak, member of the Laotian Patriotic Front Central Committee, reviewed the great achieve-ments recorded by the patriotic forces in economic consolidation and develop-ment in the free areas of Laos, KPL reported.

in agriculture, despite natural calamities and ficulties caused by the war particularly the U.S. air war of destruction, production expands steadily, ade-quetely satisfying the needs of the people and the

In the past 4 years, irri-

acted as a lever for a higher rice output. Due to this, about one-fifth of the rice acreage has been adequately watered, and summer rice, introduced for the first time into Laos, has been widely sown in to pro-vinces. Besides, 2,000 mountain-dwelling families have been helped to settle down

Of the most efficient measures to deal with wartime difficulties are the setting up of peasants' mutual aid teams and the application of new farming methods. There are now about 5,000 such teams in Kham Muon, Savannakhet, Ta Ven Oc. Sam Neua and

Xieng Khoang provinces.

Thanks to the initial but notable progress made in agriculture, food shortage formerly chronic in many localities has been done away with and, in 1968 alone, foodstuffs supplied to the armed forces increased to per cent as compared with the previous year.

have also made headway. Besides traditional handihandloom weaving which developed, 30 State-run have been built in the free

Educational and Health Progress

LONGSIDE substantial A achievements in econogress has been made in edu-cation and public health in the free zone of Laos in spite of U.S. and the rightist forces ever intensified ground and air attacks, KPL report

The number of primary school children in the current year has risen by 35 per cent as compared with 1964, before the start of the U.S. war of destruction and by 5-times compared to the French time. High schools, which were non existent in this country, except one in Vientiane city under the French rule, have

now been established in all provinces in the free zone and many districts too.

The invention of the written script of the Lao Xung and Lao Theng - two of the three major nationalities in Laos- has made it possible to sten up mass education among population 90 per cent which were illiterate in the French time. For over a year now, 120 more villages illiteracy among the adults.

In public health, a civilian network is operating along-side the system in the armed forces. It now involves 12 provincial hospitals, 40 dis-

The contineent of cadreworkers of various levels and 5,500 sanitary workers active in villages. Besides, a good number of mobile medical teams have been formed to provide regular medical care to the people in remote jungle

the public health service has efficiently helped the fight-ing and supplied prompt attention to the victims of the U.S. war of aggression. against the free sone

In the United States

PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION IN VIET NAM

Soldier in Viet Nam " has been very active.

on May 16 in New York, it was reported that the anti-war spirit had extended to the important military base of Fort Bragg (Northern Carolina) where "Green Berets"
were under training for the Viet Nam. An appeal passed at the press conference and addressed to journalists said that the soldiers protest-ing against the war in Viet Nam would never keep silent in front of the prolongation in front of the prolongation of the war by the U.S. govern-

This strategy in Viet Nam. said the appeal, has aroused great concern in the U.S. Enormous quantities of money ces of the U.S. peo ple are being spent to bol up the venal and dictatorial Saigon administration instead of being used to alleviate Americans' noverty and hun-

ger and to do away with ra-cial oppression, slunts, illite-racy and despair.

The U.S. soldiers denounced their government's forcing them to fight an illegal, immoral and unjust war, decla-red their resolute opposition to the dir'y war in Viet Name and insisted on a prompt withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam.

A large number of anti-draft American youths on May 25 broke into an induction centre in New York, seized all dossiers and burned them in the street.

cil recently voted a resolution demanding that the Nixon government stop military activities in South Viet Nam, de-escalate the war and immediately withdraw US troops from South Viet Nam

VIET NAM COURIER

GI ANTI-WAR ACTIONS IN SOUTH VIET NAM

THE harsh reality of the U.S. war in South Viet Nam has gradually been awakening U.S. servicement to the dishonourableness and uselessness of an aggression directed against a people's independence and freedom and profitable only to a corrupt gang of warlike

Growing numbers of GIs have risen up to defend their personal dignity and their vital interests and those of the United States. Actions against this immoral was have been succeeding one another, especially since the ond of December 1968. The higgest of them took pla base of U.S. Infantry Division 25 stationed at Dong Du. 30 km northwest of Sa under the "repatriation" slogan. A few days later, name the protest by service-men of Battalions 1 and 2, U.S. Infantry Division 9, garrisoned at Binh Duc, 64km southwest of Saigon, who resisted the orders to go on a raid and demanded an end to the Viet Nam war. De brutal repression by American commanders who set up such jails as the Long Binh Jail, zo km northeast of Sai-gon, and Da Nang jail, in an attempt to intimidate the Gla discont the and check their dissent, the movement keeps mounting even among the L.B. Jail inmates who set fire in August and end of November 1968 to several army

Since early 1969, when U.S. and puppet troops all over South Viet Nam came under PLAF violent attacks, war protest actions broke out in various American divisions Para Division 101, Marine Division 3, Division Americal, Infantry Division 1, First Air Cavalry Division, Division 25 and 9) in which American servicemen disobeyed orders to carry out "sweeps" or to go on rescue missions staged sit-in demonstrations, burnt barracks, fired at their commanders or put out auti-war and repatriation slogans.

Many waves of similar

demonstrations have occur-red in U.S. Infantry Division 9. On Jan. 3 and 14, 1969, 160 GIs of 3 platoons at Binh Duc refused to board a chopper bound for a raid and asked to be taken home. and asked to be taken nome. Some of them fired shots in the air, and frightened their C.O.s into giving way. On Jan 28, in the same locality, the Gis ransacked their C.O.s' offices and many barracks, killing 23 men and wounding 12 others. They manhandled American M.P.s. killed huntreds of police dogs, destroyed M.P.s, killed hundreds of police dogs, destroyed thousands of sandbags used in fortification, pushed into the river more than one hundred small trucks caron Feb.23, 1969, the Gla of he bastalion of Brigade 3, Division 9 at Duc Hea, 25 km west of Saigon, shot at their C.O.s, killing eight of them including a captain and a sub-lieutenant and wounded 25 of their mates. On March 18. American sol-Om March 18, American soldiers of a company of Brigade 2, Division 9, stationed at Son Phu, 75 km west of Saigon, took off their uniforms and lay on the road, refusing to take part in a terrorist uperation and terrorist operation and asking to return home. In April 1969, soldiers of two platoons at Hinh Duc and 300 GIs of Division 9 ob-M.113 ablaze and shouted Send as back home !

At present American ser icemen in South Viet are in constant fear of PLAI infantry attacks and artillers shellings. Many GIs rush to shelter or into hiding as soon . as they hear the guns booming and refuse battle.

Many American soldiers of Division 25 let it be known to the local population that they are about to be taken back to the States, and that the PLAF must spare them.
Another number of Gls
conceal NFL flags and
leaflets to eventually use as credentials in case the

Many American service men who barbour a deep hatred for their superiors and are fed up with the war, shot themselves dead war, anot themselves dead like the 8 men in Division 25 at Dong Du on Jan. 20, 1969. On March 8, 1969 a unit of the same division garrisoned at Trang Bang, as km northwest of Saigon burnt an ammo denot as a protest against their C.O.s who had forced them onto a long raid. GI defections to the NFL are not rare; we can mention for instance a private of Battalion 3, Regiment 9, Marine Division 3, and a master-sergeaut of

There is every indication that GI discontent will grow as the Nixon administration clings to South Viet Nam and goes on throwing U.S. youths into its senscless and costly Complete Flop of Operation...

of Brigade tt. Division of Brigade 11, Division Americal, wiping out an American company, killing or wounding 130 GIs in an 8-minute engagement.

Summing up two weeks of activity of the Saigon people's self-defence forces up to May 21, Gist Phong Press Agency reported 75 actions of the patriots, chiefly against cruel poli-cemen and enemy agents, one of the most important of which was the coup de-main against the police station of the l'ifth town district followed by the blowing up of many buildings of that survice (May 11): 200 traitors were punished.

Saigon and the sea used by enemy cargo beats and war attack from the PLAF who cargo hoats of from 5,000 to 12,000 tens' displacement were damaged.

many nulriary and adminis-trative targets were hit. Mention should be made of the assaults on May 21 at thau Doc town, 170km of Saigon, causing to the enemy one hundred casualpuppet company was wiped out and 4 helicupters downed.

News in Brief

(Continued from page 3)

. In may 1955, the College of Water Conservancy graduated 269 students of agricultural and industrial hydraulies, hydroelectricity hydrology, Till now, this college has trained 1, to7 engineers including 235 from crash-courses or from on-thejob classes.

. The circulation of naional newspapers in North Viet Nam increased by 15% in 1965, 50% in 1966 and 70% in 1967 compared with 1964, the peak pre-war year since

north of the demarcation line the circulation of political and scientific and technical papers has recorded a sharp rise. In 1902, the Hanni daily Nhan Dan's circulation in Tinh Gia district, Thanh Hoa province shot up by over 42%, the local papers by over 30%. The number of the Nhan Dan copies for Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces went up by 30%, and those of Hoc tap (Study) theoretical magazine of the Vist Nam Workers' Party. the restoration of peace in by 100 to 130%.

J. Sperling, member of the uncil, called on all mayors of the major cities in the United States to come out against the U.S. war in Viet Nam and for its prompt

In his message to the New York mayor, J. Sperling un-derlined that since the US got more and more decolcommitted to the aggression in Viet Nam, its losses were increasing while domestic affairs remained unsettled.

A policy of the US admin-istration meeting recently in Georgetown decided to launch a campaign for the cemation of the US war in Viet Nam. A "cafe" similar to the ones already existing in the miand Presidio will be opened in Washington for propaganda activities of anti-war groups

The gathering was conve-ned by the "National Mobi-lisation Committee to End the War in Viet Nam" and : group of servicemen who re cently published a claudes time anti-war bulletin destined

or US armymen. The participants of the sentinar resolved to stage demonstrations against the US war in Viet Nam on Hiroshima Day.

To Prolong This War... U.S. Crimes Against Vietnamese

the war in South Viet Nam. bring home U.S. troops at the South Vietnamese people free to sattle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference; such a course of action is the only honorable way out which truly serves the interests of the United States."

Taking the floor before hir. Ha Van Lau, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh underlined the fundamental difference between the NFL ten-point point programme, especially with regard to the two drawal of U.S. and "allied" troops with no conditions attacked and the formation of a coalition government in South Viet Nam.

The NFL representative flayed the ambiguous and hypocritical statements of the U.S. in connection with the coalition government: on the one hand Washington professed respect for the "free choice" of the South Vietnamese, on the other it cerned"

tried to maintain in office a U.S.-installed puppet ad-ministration in Saigon. While speaking of "free elections", the U.S. was trying to put on this gang of puppets a "legal and constitutional" face. Meanwhile the Thieu Ky Huong triumvirate was frenziedly cracking down upon the popular movement for its replacement by peace cabinet more disp to conduct serious negotia-tions with the NFL.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh declared, "The organizing of free elections in Vier Nam free elections in Viet Nan to a puppet administration on U.S. payroll; it should be the task of a provisional coalition government result ing from negotiations between those political forces in South Viet Nam which stand for peace, independence and neutrality. No other formula is more consistent with democracy, reason and realism than the one pro-posed by the NFL as far as the exercice of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination is con-

People in May 1969

(Continued from page 5)

In Ha Tinh province, on May 18, four A.4s and F.8s came in 3 waves and fired to mm shells and mussiles on Com Nam and Cam Thach villages, Cam Nuyen district.

In Quang Binh, U.S planes launched 36 attacks against Minh Hoa, Bo Trach and Quang Trach districts on May 2, 5, 14, 16, 17 18 10 May 2, 5, 14, 16, 17 18 19, 22, 23, and 29. At 9 hours May 14, four F-4s dropped numerous demolition, blast and steel-pellet bombs on a field of Quang Tung and Quang Hung villages, Quang Trach district, when the local people were busy harvesting-killing and wounding 39 people the majority of them women and children, burning lown 6 houses and destroying much property of the popu-lation. On May 23, US planes flew in 6 waves to rain demolition and steel-pellet bombs and leaf-shaped plastic charges on many populated areas situated in Minh Hoa and Bo Trach districts.

In Vinh Linh, U.S aircraft carried out to strikes against Huong Lap village with hundreds of demolition, time and steel-pellet bombs on of U.S jets and a helicopters came in a waves and released many demolition bumbs and fired missiles and 20 mm shells on 3 populated areas situated in Ruong Lap village.

On May 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 23, 25, and 28, 1.8
guns from the 7th Fleet and from south of the Berr Hai river let off 1,012 camon shells on Vinh Giang, Vinh Tan, Vinh Son, Vinh Truong and Vinh Thach villages destroying much of the crops, killing numerous cattle and destroying many houses.

Warships and aircraft carriets of the U.S 7th Fleet roamed off the coast to intimidate inhermen engaged Thanh Hoa to Cua Tung.

COMPLETE FLOP OF OPERATION DAN QUYEN WEST OF DAKTO:

12 puppet battalions cut to pieces, 3,500 enemy troops put out action; Experimentation of "Vietnamization" of the war ending in dismal failure

- Between May 11 and 31, 176 military vehicles destroyed in Pleiku region.
- An encampment of puppet regiment near A Bia overrun; May 28, 450 enemy casualties; heavy material losses for the enemy.
- Patriotic forces more active in Saigon: 200 traitors punished in a fortnight.
- 25 enemy vessels including 8 over-8,000-lon cargo houts damaged or sunk by PLAF between Saigon and the sea.

Dak To region: 12 pupper battalions cut to pleces 3,500 enemy troops put out of action from May 7 to 31.

tital Phong Press Agency has just released the results of PLAF attacks against of PLAF attacks against enemy units from May 7 to 31: 3.500 enemy troops including several American "advisers" killed or woundincluding several American "advisers" killed or wounded, 5 battalions written off
the musterroll, 2 others decimated, the remaining suffored lighter losses. The
PLAF destroyed 80 military
wehicles (40 tanks and armourempirical power of the property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of
property of the
property of the
property of the
property of
prope ed can), 20 cannons and howit-zers, downed 70 choppers and planes, seized over one hun-dred fire-arms and took many prisoners. The fiercest battles were fought in Ngor Bo Bieng, Ngoc Pha Ria and Ngoc Ha Lang mountain ranges, res pectively 14 km south-southwest, 22 km west and 17 southwest of Dahlo, chiefly on Hills 882 and 843. Thus, on May S, at Ngoc Ho Bieng out of the two companies of Battalion 4, Regiment 42, involved, one was wiped out and the other decimated (on May 11, 312 Gls were killed or wounded in a PLAF assault against a U.S. field CP at Dakto airfield; on May 16, the rest of Battalion ; was depleted; on May 21, Ranger Battalion 5 was knocked out at Ngoc Bo Lang, taking 3to casualties; on May 23, Ranger Battalion 22 put out of action on Hills 882 and 843 after a 5-day battle; on May 24. 5-day battle; on May 24. Ranger Battalion 1 struck off the charge at Ngoc Do Lang, losing 250 killed and woundnosing 250 killed and wound-ed; on May 26 and 31, at Ngoc Do Lang, Ranger Bat-talions 11 and 23 wiped out with 740 casualties, many prisoners taken and a great quantity of weapons and materials lost; on May 31, a position northeast of Dakto overrun; 185 adverse casualties, and Dakto airfield bomharded; 4 aircraft destroyed,

Giai Phong Press Agency also reported a PLAF victory on May 31 at 16 Km southwest of Kontum: 130 Gis of a U.S. company killed or wounded, 2 armoured cars May 27, 14 Km southwest of Kontum, 2 American companies were intercepted, 130 Gls put out of action, a chopper downed.

Ambush in Pleiku region: 178 military vehicles destroyed

THE PLAF are reported by Giai Phong Press Agency to have on May 31 wiped out at mountain pass Mang Yang, between An Khe and Pleiku, 45 km east of Pleiku, a convoy of heavily loaded military tracks and killed 25 escorting Gfs.

Near Ra To Ve bridge, 26 Km north of Pleiku, one convoy going to Dakto and another coming from there met with the same fate on the morning and afternoon of May 28: 50 vehicles (30 tanks and armoured cars) destroyed, 150 GI casualties listed, 2 choppers grounded.

Northern part of South Viet Nam: 450 pupper soldiers put out of action on May 28 near A Bla and 200 Gla killed or wounded near DMA.

A nencampment of Regiment 2, puppet Infantry Division 1 on Hill 675, 14 km northwest of A Bia (Hamburger Hill), 50 km west-southwest of Hue, was stormed on May 28. The regiment CP, the CP of Battalion 2 and 2 companies were wiped out, 450 enemy troops killed or wounded. The PLAF destroyed the signal center, an ammo depot, six 155mm cannons, two 106.7 mm morters and grounded a chopper.

Near the DMZ, 4Km north cam Lo, the patriots made a lightning attack against an encampment of U.S. marises, wiped out the camp CP, a battalion command and a company and took π toll of 200 Gls.

PLAF activities in Da Nang, Saigon and Mekong delta.

O N May 21 and 23, Giai Phong Press Agency reported, the PLAF violently intercepted elements of Brigade 2, U.S. para Division 101, near Tam Ky and Tien Phuoc, respectively 63km south-south-east and 50km south of Da Nang, inflicting on the enemy 150 casualties and grounding 3 choppers.

On May 24, at Hai Van mountain pass, north-northwest of Da Nang, an American convoy of 16 trucks was entirely wiped out, all troops onboard killed or wounded.

On Hill 454, 12km southwest of Duc Pho, 162km south-southeast of Da Nang, the PLAF overran an outpost in the defence line

(Continued page 7)

People's Revolutionary Committee Set Up in Tay Ninh Province

CPA reported that the People's Revolutionary Committee of Tay Ninh was the property of the People's Revolutionary Committee, an all-growing copietical congress with the participation of representatives of district and village Revolutionary People's Councils and People's Revolutionary Committees, mass organizations armed forces and delegates from the Cao Dai Holy See in the province.

The Committee approved a program of action aimed at pushing forward the resistance to U.S. aggression, and the building and consolidation of the liberated areas in the province. Stress was laid on the strengthening of the armed forces and the raining of the living conditions of the people. The Committee also declared the dissolution of the puppet administration.

LATEST NEWS

PLAF Violent Attacks on over 100 Enemy Positions

On the night of May 5, 1969, the PLAF stormed over one hundred enemy military targets including bases, positions HQs, CPs and strifelds.

According to Western agencies, PLAF artiflery and infantry attacked at least 26 cities and towns including Saigon and periphery.

Among the most important targets hit were the HQs of "U.S. Army" at Long Binh (20 km northeast of Salgon), of puppet Army corps III at Bien Hoa, of U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Dong Fam (64 km

southwest of Saigon, of U.S. Infantry Division 1 at Lai Kho (32 km north of Saigon), of U.S. First Air Cavalry Dhision at Phuoc Vinh (60 km north, methess of Saigon), the sairficide at 8 ison Hos. Phan Rang (265 km east, northeast of Saigon). Phan Third (154 km east of Saigon). Phan Third (154 km east of Saigon). Helicopter park at Dakto (150 km south-southwest of Da Nang) the petrol tank farm at Nha He (12 km south-southeast of Saigon), an animu depot at Tan Son Nhat alchase whose explosion shook window-panes in Saigon.

Revolutionary Power Set Up in Saigon Cholon City

On May 30 in a locality of the free zoneclose to Saigon, a people's congress was convened to set up the Revolutionary People's Committee for Saigon—Cho Lou city. This seven—member committee was headed by Prof. Nayren Van 'Chi. a well-known intellectual who had taken part in the pateriotic movements against the Japanese and French invaders, then in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their banchures.

(See details an our next issue)